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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. IX. GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, MAY 4, 1835. NO. 27.

POETRY.

THE TWO MAIDENS.

One came with light and laughing air,
And cheeks like opening blossom;
Bright gems were twined amid her hair,
And glittered on her bosom;
And pearls and costly bracelets deck
Her round white arms and lovely neck;
Like summer sky with stars bedight,
The jewelled robe around her;
And dazzling as the noon-tide light,
The radiant zone that bound her;
And pride and joy were in her eye,
And mortals bowed as she passed by.

Another came, o'er her mild face
A pensive shade was stealing;
Yet there no grief of earth we trace,
But that deep holy feeling,
Which mourns the heart should ever stray
From the pure fount of bliss away.
Around her brow as snow-drop fair
The glossy tresses cluster,
No pearl or ornament was there,
Save the meek spirit's lustre.
And faith and hope beamed from her eye,
And angels bowed as she passed by.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clerical Wit.—We are told that at one of our churches the other Sunday, the congregation in attendance, being small, the minister after going through the previous exercises, rose as if to begin his sermon; but stopping short, he said he would not preach that afternoon, and would on the next Sunday give his reason. The congregation looked at each other, and wondered what the reason could be. Their curiosity increased as the week passed on; the thing took wind, and when Sunday came a large congregation had assembled. At the proper time the minister rose and said that the reason he did not preach on the last Sunday was because there were only seven persons present!—*Wheeling Gazette.*

New way to make half cents.—"Ave you got a haxe to sell?" exclaimed a Cockney, as he entered a Yankee retailer's shop—"ave you got a haxe, I say." "Axe! well I guess I have." "Well, I wan't a 'atchet." "Hatchet! oh! well, I can accommodate you; I take it, mister, you don't want it to chop your letters off, nor nothing." And the Yankee thrust his tongue into one side of his mouth and grinned. "Let's see your 'atchets."—"Here's a first chop one, worth a dollar; but seein it's you, you may take it for three and ninepence." "Ow much be that?" "Sixty two and a half cents, exactly." "I'll give you fifty." "Oh, could'nt think on't; cost me sixty cents." "I'll give you sixty." "No, mister, we can't trade, I must make a leetle profit;" and the shop keeper was replacing his articles. "Well, sir, I'll give you sixty two cents." "Oh! well, mister, I never stand for half a cent." The man paid down two quarters of a dollar and a eleven penny piece, which the Yankee put into his drawer and handed him the hatchet. "I want my half cent," said the man. "Well, mister, how on earth can I give you half a cent—we've no coins of that sort; you'd better buy something else, & I'll make it even." "No—I must have my half cent." "Well, mister, if you must have it, you must, that's all, but you won't want another I reckon." He took the hatchet he had just sold, from the man's hand, and walking to the door, laid a cent on the stone. "Stop! stop! sir, you'll dull my 'atchet," but the shop keeper had already cut the cent on the door stone into two parts, with one blow of the instrument. "Here, mister," tossing one of the half cents to his customer, "if you must have half cents, you can't complain if you should have to pay for instruments to make them with—any how." The man went off with his 'atchet, grumbling and swearing the "joke was as dull as the 'atchet."

ANIMAL INSTINCT.

A seaman, belonging to the wood party of a ship upon the coast of Africa, had straggled from his companions, and was using his axe freely in the woods, when a large lioness approached him face to face. The man for the first moment gave himself up for lost; but very soon afterwards he began to perceive that the expression of the countenance of the lioness was mild, and even mournful, and that he had no danger to apprehend from her. She looked at him and then behind her, and upwards into the trees, and went a few steps from him upon the path by which she came; and then returned, and went again, and acted in short, much as a dog would act that wished you to follow him. The seaman yielded to her obvious desire, and she led him to some little distance, till near the foot of a tall tree she stopped and looked up with plaintive cries into its branches. The seaman, directed by her eyes and gestures, looked upwards also, and soon discovered, at a considerable height, an ape dandling and playing with a cub lion, which he had carried thither for his amusement.—The wants and wishes of the lioness were now easily understood.

The lion, though usually considered among the species of cat, differs absolutely from it in this, as in many other particulars, that it cannot ascend a tree, a distinction, by the way, which ought to satisfy at once the error of those who talk to us of lions in America, where in reality there is no lion, and where the puma and jaguar, which they call lions, so readily ascend a tree. But equally in vain would it have been for the sailor to climb after the cub, for the ape, at the best, would have enjoyed the frolic of leaping with his plaything from branch to branch, or from the tree, as he approached. The only chance, therefore, was to fell the tree, before the ape, seated near its top, should have the sagacity to provide against the effect of the strokes of the axe at its bottom. To work, therefore, he went—the lioness, which had seen other trees fallen by the axe of the stranger, standing by, and impatiently waiting the event. The ape kept his seat till the tree fell, and then fell with it, and the lioness the moment the robber reached the ground, sprang upon him with the swiftness and sureness of a cat springing upon a mouse, killed him, and then taking her cub in her mouth, walked contentedly away from the benefactor, to whose skill and friendly assistance she had made her sorrowful appeal.

Bedford Cottage, &c.

A Distinction without a Difference.—"Charles," said an indulgent father, "I told you not to eat that orange until after dinner, did'nt I!" "I aint eating it, I'm only sucking it."

Sadness.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak and iron-hearted. At one time it is caused by the flitting of a single thought across the mind. Again a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell, overshadowing the bright hopes & sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and yet who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still, it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and, like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

Wearing Flannels.—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to wearing flannel under garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established. A multitude, annually, are hurried to an early grave in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting, this simple though important advice.—*Med. Jour.*

American Enterprise.—It is said that our countrymen are driving a very profitable trade at Mocha, in Africa. They send vessels with gunpowder and specie, which they exchange for coffee, gums, hides and skins, and carry them to Marseilles, Leghorn and Genoa. The profits are immense, and our countrymen at present have this trade pretty much to themselves.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

Banks of Newfoundland.—The banks extend over a space of 40,000 square miles, and are from 30 to 45 fathoms below the surface of the ocean. The shoals are inhabited by innumerable tribes of muscles and clams, to which it is a favorite residence, as they can easily bury their shells in the soft sand. They have enemies to contend with. The cod fish resort to this coast to prey on them. They keep a constant watch, and swim about a foot above the submarine sands. When the muscle opens its shell, it is immediately seized and devoured. At other times the fish do not wait. They are provided with a horny protuberance round their mouths, with which they burrow in the sand, and capture the muscle in his shell. The fishermen of various nations, French, English, and Americans, who resort to these banks, take annually from eight to ten millions of fish. On opening them they find the remains of 20 or 30 muscles in each. Sometimes the muscle shells are found either wholly or partially dissolved. The first care of the fishermen, after taking their stations, is, to ascertain the depth of water. The lines must be regulated so as to lay on the bottom, where the fish are always engaged in this species of submarine war.

An unsophisticated rustic's notion of the master pieces of concerted music.

"Their fiddling was pretty good, considering every fellow plays his own piece; and I would have known more about it, if they had played a tune, but it was all twee-wee-tadlum-tum-tum-tadle-leedle-tadle-leedle-lee. "The 22nd of February," or the "Cuckoo's Nest," would have been a treat."

The Science of Eating.—A work has just been published in Paris by M. Careme, who was formerly cook to Napoleon, in which he treats not only on cookery, but on eating. He draws a contrast between several individuals, and shows how some of them knew how to enjoy the luxuries of the table, while others had no idea of the proper way of doing so. Napoleon, he says, was neither a good eater nor a connoisseur of good living. Neither Cambaceres, Brillat, nor Severin knew how to eat. The real eaters of my time were Talleyrand, Murat, Junot, Fountaines, the Emperor Alexander, Grimount de la Ryviere, Castlereagh, George the Fourth, and the Marquis de Cassy, the former Prefect of the Imperial Palace. Persons who know how to eat are as rare as good cooks."

We find in the Franklin (Tenn.) Review, the following excuse:

"The editor is off at a friend's wedding in one end of the county, and a battalion muster in the other; and that's the reason why the editorial columns are not filled out as usual."

The editor may well write himself "we," if he can attend a wedding at one end of the county, and a *muster* at the other, at the same time.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Brother Stone, of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, has seen a splendid Landeau, which, as he cannot get it for himself, he thinks the Whigs of N. York should purchase and present to Daniel Webster, when he becomes President of the U. States. Most heartily do we desire that it may soon be wanted; but the recent votes in Virginia, Connecticut and Rhode Island, would intimate that such a purchase would be only fitting up a castle in Spain. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Sergeant, Horace Binney, Samuel L. Southard, Peleg Sprague, and a few others whom we could mention, are great without office. They are men who may be content with the reflection that whoever holds the reins of *government*, the *nation* is indebted to them, and such as they, for its prosperity, and the perpetuity of its institutions.—*Ib.*

A recent decision in the District Court, will be interesting to Physicians. Dr. Dunn had left his horse at the side of the street, while he visited a patient. The horse was frightened, and *not being fastened*, he ran away, and struck the shafts of the gig against another horse and killed it. The jury returned a verdict against the Doctor for the price of the horse. *U. S. Gaz.*

A suicide of a novel kind has recently taken place in the most populous quarter of Paris. A young man, 22 years of age, killed himself by taking poison, and left the following singular letter on his table:

"I die in the Catholic religion. I leave my mortal remains to my father and mother, regretting that they should have allowed the growth and development of a creature of so disagreeable conformation as their son. Endowed with the most expansive and the tenderest feelings, my face has always frightened the fair sex. I go to seek in Heaven a society whom my aspect will not annoy; for I imagine that, freed from this carnal covering, my soul will not dismay the inhabitants of the other world." Signed "J. F."

A Leaf from the Records of Tammany.—The Detroit Journal states that at the recent election in that city, 1433 votes were polled, while it is notorious there are only 455 legal votes there!—This is a hopeful beginning for a new state.

Death of a Felon.—Some time since, James Owen was convicted at Hamilton, Upper Canada, of the murder of a man by the name of Foran, and was to have expiated his offence on the gallows, during the present month; but for some cause, not known to us, the Executive saw fit to remit the execution of the sentence, and commuted the punishment for an abandonment of the Province. When this order was received by the jailor, it was communicated to the prisoner.—There was a proviso in the pardon, that he should give bail for the performance on his part, to remove, and never to return. He insisted on an immediate and unconditional release; and on the jailor's remonstrating with him, he became frantic, and violently assaulted him and his assistants. His rage was so great that the keeper was obliged, in self defence, to strike him several times, and confine him in irons. This exasperated him to such a degree that it was with great difficulty that the chains could be fastened on his limbs, and when that was effected, he laid himself upon his pallet, and was instantly a corpse.

Emigration.—The Emigrant (an Old Country paper published in the city of New York, which may be supposed to be well informed on the subject) says:—"A very large emigration is expected to take place this year, not only from the three kingdoms, but from the continent also. Bremen alone, we understand, will send out 14,000."

The Georgia Journal announces the entire destruction by fire of part of Augusta called "Hell's Half Acre," and rather profanely adds, "it was really amusing to hear them, the people, running the streets, and hallowing, all Hell's a fire."

It is stated in the English papers that one part of the London and Greenwich Railroad will go over three thousand arches; and it is intended to make these arches to serve the purposes of cottages, and that they shall be inhabited.

A scholar in one of the infant schools was asked on Sunday week "what is Easter?"—The child answered, "dyed eggs."

Remarks of Mr. Stevens
ON THE EDUCATION BILL,
In the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker—I will briefly give you the reasons why I shall oppose the repeal of the school law. This law was passed at the last session of the legislature with unexampled unanimity, but one member of this house voting against it. It has not yet come into operation, and none of its effects have been tested by experience in Pennsylvania. The passage of such a law is enjoined by the constitution, and has been recommended by every Governor since its adoption. Much to his credit, it has been warmly urged by the present Executive in all his annual messages delivered at the opening of the legislature. To repeal it now, before its practical effects have been discovered, would argue that it contained some glaring and pernicious defect; and that the last legislature acted under some strong and fatal delusion, which blinded every man of them, to the interests of the commonwealth. I will attempt to show, that the law is salutary, useful and important; and that consequently, the last legislature acted wisely in passing, and the present would act unwisely in repealing it. That instead of being oppressive to the people, it will lighten their burthens, while it elevates them in the scale of human intellect.

It would seem to be humiliating to be under the necessity, in the nineteenth century, of entering into a formal argument to prove the utility, and to free governments, the absolute necessity of education. More than two thousand years ago the Deity who presided over intellectual endowments, ranked highest for dignity, chastity and virtue, among the goddesses worshiped by cultivated pagans. And I will not insult this House or our constituents by supposing any course of reasoning necessary to convince *them* of its high importance. Such necessity would be degrading to a Christian age and a free republic!

If then, education be of admitted importance to the people under all forms of government; and of unquestioned necessity when they govern themselves, it follows, of course, that its cultivation and diffusion is a matter of *public* concern; and a duty which every government owes to its people. In accordance with this principle, the ancient republics, who were most renowned for their wisdom and success, considered every child born subject to their control, as the property of the state, so far as its education was concerned; and during the proper period of instruction, they were withdrawn from the control of their parents, and placed under the guardianship of the common wealth. There all were instructed at the same school; all were placed on an equality, the rich and the poor man's sons, for all were deemed children of the same common parent—of the commonwealth. Indeed where *all* have the means of knowledge placed within their reach, and meet at common schools on equal terms, the *forms* of government seem of less importance to the happiness of the people than is generally supposed; or rather, such a people are seldom in danger of having their rights invaded by their rulers. They would not long be invaded with impunity. Prussia, whose form of government is absolute monarchy, extends the blessing of free schools into every corner of the kingdom—to the lowest and poorest of the people. With a population equal to our whole Union, she has not more than 20,000 children who do not enjoy its advantages. And the consequence is, that Prussia, although governed by an absolute monarch, enjoys more happiness, and the rights of the people are better respected, than in any other government in Europe.

If an elective republic is to endure for any great length of time, *every* elector must have sufficient information, not only to accumulate wealth, and take care of pecuniary concerns, but to direct wisely the legislatures, the ambassadors, and the executive of the nation—for *some* part of all these things, *some* agency in approving or disapproving of them, falls to every freeman. If then the permanency of our government depends on such knowledge, it is the duty of government to see that the means of information be diffused to every citizen. This is a sufficient answer to those who deem education a private and not a public duty—who argue that they are willing to educate their *own* children, but not their *neighbor's* children.

But while but few are found ignorant and shameless enough to deny the advantages of general education, many are alarmed at its supposed burthensome operation. A little judicious reflection, or a single year's experience, would show that education, under the free school system, will cost more than one half less, and afford better and more permanent instruction than the present disgraceful plan pursued by Pennsylvania. Take a township in our county, and take the estimate—such townships, on an average, will contain about 200 children to be schooled. The present rate of tuition generally (in the country) is two dollars per quarter. If the children attend school two quarters each year, such township would pay $800 per annum. Take the free school system—lay the township off into districts three miles square; the farthest scholars would then have one mile and a half to go, which would not be too far. It would require four schools.—These will be taught, I presume, as in other states, three months in the winter by male, and three months in the summer by female teachers; good male teachers can be had at from 16 to 18 dollars per month and board themselves; females at 9 dollars per month—Take the highest price, 18 dollars for three months, would be $54 00

And then for females at $9 for three months, 27 00

Each school would cost 81 00
Four to a township, 4

324 00

The price now paid for the same is 800 00

Saving for each township of six miles square, $476 00 per annum.

If the instruction of 200 scholars will save by the free school law $476, the 500,000 children in Pennsylvania will save 1,190,000! Very few men are aware of the immense amount of money which the present expensive and partial mode of education costs the people.—Pennsylvania has half a million of children, who either do or ought to go to school six months in the year. If they *do* go, at two dollars per quarter, their schooling costs two millions of dollars per annum! If they do not go when they are able, their parents deserve to be held in disgrace. Where they are unable, if the state does not furnish the means she is criminally negligent. But by the free school law, that same amount of education, which would now cost two millions of dollars, could be supplied at less than one third of this amount. The amendment which is now proposed as a substitute for the school law of last session, is, in my opinion, of a most hateful and degrading character. It is a re-enactment of the pauper law of 1809. It proposes that the assessors shall take a census, and make a record of the *poor*; This shall be revised, and a new record made by the county commissioners, so that the names of those who have the misfortune to be poor men's children shall be forever preserved, as a distinct class, in the archives of the county! The teacher, too, is to keep in his school a *pauper* book, and register the names and attendance of poor scholars. Thus pointing out and recording their poverty in the midst of their companions. Sir, hereditary distinctions of rank are sufficiently odious; but that which is founded on poverty is infinitely more so. Such a law should be entitled "an act for branding and marking the poor, so that they may be known from the rich and proud." Many complain of this tax not so much on account of its amount, as because it is for the benefit of others and not themselves. This is a mistake. It is for *their own* benefit, inasmuch as it perpetuates the government, and ensures the due administration of the laws under which they live, and by which their lives and property are protected. Why do they not urge the same objection against all other taxes? The industrious, thrifty, rich farmer pays a heavy county tax to support criminal courts, build jails, and pay Sheriffs and Jail keepers, and yet probably he never has any direct personal use of either. He never gets the worth of his money by being tried for a crime before the court; allowed the privilege of the jail on conviction; or receiving an equivalent from the sheriff, or his bangman officers! He cheerfully pays the tax necessary to support and punish convicts; but loudly complains of that which goes to prevent his fellow being from becoming criminal, and to obviate the necessity of those humiliating institutions.

This law is often objected to because its benefits are shared by the children of the profligate spendthrift equally with those of the most industrious and economical habits. It ought to be remembered, that the benefit is bestowed, not upon the erring parents, but the innocent children. Carry out this objection and you punish children for the crimes or misfortunes of their parents. You virtually establish castes and grades founded on no merit of the particular generation, but on the demerits of their ancestors; an aristocracy the most odious and insolent of all aristocracy of wealth and pride.

It is true that its advantages will be unequally and unequally enjoyed, because the industrious, money-making man keeps his whole family *constantly* employed, and has but little time for them to spend at school; while the idle man has but little employment for his family and they will constantly attend school. I know, sir, that there are some men, whose souls are so completely absorbed in the accumulation of wealth; and whose avarice so increases with success that they look upon their very children in no other light than as instruments of gain—that they, as well as the ox and the ass within their gates, are valuable only in proportion to their annual earnings. And according to the present system, the children of such men are reduced almost to an intellectual level with their co-laborers of the brute creation. This law will be of vast advantage to the offspring of such misers. If they are compelled to pay their taxes to support schools, their very meanness will induce them to send their children to them to get the worth of their money. Thus it will extract good out of the very penuriousness of the miser. Surely a system which will work such wonders, ought to be as readily sought after, and more highly prized than that alchymy, which was to produce gold and silver out of the blood and entrails of vipers, lizards and other filthy vermin!

Why, sir, are the colleges and literary institutions of Pennsylvania now, and ever have been, in a languishing, sickly condition? Why, with a fertile soil and genial climate, has she, in proportion to her population, scarcely one third as many collegiate students, as cold, barren, New England? The answer is obvious—She has no free schools. Until she shall have, you may in vain endow college after college, they will never be filled; or filled only by students from other states. In New England free schools plant the seeds and the desire of knowledge in *every* mind, without regard to the wealth of the parent or the texture of the pupil's garments. When the seed thus universally sown, happens to fall on fertile soil, is sprinkled up, and is fostered by a generous public, until it produces its glorious fruit. Those who have but scanty means and are pursuing a collegiate education, find it necessary to spend a portion of the year in teaching common schools; thus imparting the knowledge which they acquire, they raise the dignity of the employment to a rank which it should always hold, honorable in proportion to the high qualifications necessary for its discharge. Thus devoting a portion of their time to acquiring the means of subsistence, industrious habits are forced upon them, and their minds and bodies become disciplined to a regularity and energy which is seldom the lot of the rich. It is no uncommon occurrence to see the poor man's son, thus encouraged by wise legislation, far outstrip and bear off the laurels from the less industrious heirs of wealth. Some of the ablest men of the present and past days never could have been educated except for that benevolent system. I mention any of the living, it is well known that that architect of an immortality who "plucked the lightnings from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants," was the child of free schools. Why shall Pennsylvania now repudiate a system, which is calculated to elevate her to that rank in the intellectual, which by the blessing of Providence, she holds in the natural world? To be the key-stone of the arch, the "very first among her equals?" I am aware, sir, how difficult it is for the great mass of the people who have never seen it in operation, to understand its advantages. But is it not wise to let it go into full operation, and learn its results from experience? Then if it prove useless or burthensome, how easy to repeal it? I know how large a portion of community can scarcely feel any sympathy with, or understand the necessities of the poor; or appreciate the exquisite feelings which they enjoy when they see their children receiving the boon of education, and rising in intellectual superiority above the clogs which hereditary poverty had cast upon them. It is not wonderful that he whose fat acres have descended to him from father to son in unbroken succession, should never have become familiar with misery, and therefore should never have sought for the surest means of alleviating it. Sir, when I reflect how apt hereditary wealth, hereditary influence, and perhaps as a consequence, hereditary pride, are to close the avenues and steel the heart against the wants and the rights of the poor, I am induced to thank my Creator for having, from early life, bestowed upon me the blessing of poverty. Sir, it is a blessing—for if there be any human sensation more ethereal and divine than all others, it is that which feelingly sympathises with misfortune.

But we are told that this law is unpopular; that the people desire its repeal. Has it not always been so with every new reform in the condition of man? Old habits, & old prejudices are hard to be removed from the mind. Every new improvement, which has been gradually leading man from the savage through the civilized up to a highly cultivated state, has required the most strenuous, and often perilous exertions of the wise and the good. But, sir, much of its unpopularity is chargeable upon the vile arts of unprincipled demagogues. Instead of attempting to remove the honest misapprehensions of the people, they cater to their prejudices, and take advantage of them, to gain low, dirty, temporary, local triumphs. I do not charge this on any particular party. Unfortunately, almost the only spot on which all parties meet in union, is this ground of common infamy! I have seen the present chief magistrate of this commonwealth violently assailed as the projector and father of this law. I am not the eulogist of that gentleman; he has been guilty of many deep political sins. But he deserves the undying gratitude of the people for the steady untiring zeal, which he has manifested in favor of common schools. I will not say that his exertions in that cause have covered all, but they have atoned for many of his errors. I trust the people of this state will never be called to choose between a supporter and an opposer of free schools. But if it should come to that; if that should be

made the turning point on which we are to cast our suffrages. If the opponent of education were my most intimate personal and political friend, and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty as a patriot, at this moment of our intellectual crisis, to forget all other considerations, and I should place myself unhesitatingly and cordially, in the ranks of him, whose banner streams in light. I would not flatter nor flatter ignorance, to gain political victories, which however they might profit individuals, must prove disastrous to our country. Let it not be supposed from these remarks, that because I deem this a paramount object, that I think less highly than heretofore of those great important cardinal principles, which for years past have controlled my political actions. They are, and ever shall be, deeply cherished in my inmost heart. But I must be allowed to exercise my own judgment as to the best means of effecting that and every other object which I think beneficial to community. And according to that judgment, the light of general information will as surely counteract the pernicious influence of secret, oath-bound, murderous institutions, as the sun in heaven dispels the darkness and damp vapors of the night.

It is said that some gentlemen here owe their election to their hostility to general education. That it was placed distinctly on that ground, and that others lost their election by being in favor of it, and that they consented to supercede the regularly nominated candidates of their own party, who had voted for this law—it may be so. I believe that two highly respectable members of the last legislature, from Union county, who voted for the school law, did fail of re-election on that ground only. They were summoned before a county meeting and requested to pledge themselves to vote for its repeal, as the price of their re-election. But they were too high-minded and honorable men to consent to such degradation. The people, incapable for the moment of appreciating their worth, dismissed them from their service. But I venture to predict that they have passed them by only for the moment. Those gentlemen have earned the approbation of all good and intelligent men more effectually by their retirement, than they could ever have done by retaining popular favor at the expense of self-humiliation. They fell, it is true, in this great struggle between the powers of light and darkness; but they fell as every Roman mother wished her sons to fall—facing the enemy, with all their wounds in front.

True it is, also, that two other gentlemen, and I believe two only, lost their election on account of their vote on that question. I refer to the late members from Berks, who were candidates for re-election; and I regret that the gentlemen, whom I so highly respect, and whom I take pleasure in ranking among my personal friends, had not possessed a little more nerve to enable them to withstand the assaults which were made upon them; or if they must be overpowered, to wrap their mantles gracefully around them and yield with dignity. But this, I am aware, requires a high degree of fortitude; & those respected gentlemen distracted and faltering between the dictates of conscience, and the clamor of the populace, at length turned and fled; but duty had detained them so long that they fled too late; and the shaft, which had already been winged by ignorance, overtook and pierced them from behind. I am happy to say, sir, that a more fortunate fate awaited our friends from York. Possessing a keener insight into futurity, and a sharper instinct of danger, they saw the peril at a greater distance and retreated in time to escape the fury of the storm; and now can safely boast that "discretion is the better part of valor," and that "they fought, and run away," "and live to fight on 'tother side."

Sir, it is to be regretted that any gentleman should have consented to place his election on hostility to general education. If honest ambition were his object, he will ere long lament that he attempted to raise his monument of glory on so muddy a foundation. But if it be so that they were placed here to obstruct the diffusion of knowledge, it is but justice to say that they fitly and faithfully represent the spirit which sent them here, when they attempt to sacrifice this law on the altars, which at home, among their constituents, they have raised and consecrated to Intellectual Darkness; and on which they are pouring out oblations to send forth their fetid and noxious odors over the ten miles square of their ambition! But will this legislature—will the wise guardians of the dearest interests of a great commonwealth, consent to surrender the high advantages and brilliant prospects which this law promises, because it is desired by worthy gentlemen, who in a moment of causeless panic and popular delusion, sailed into power on a Tartarean flood? A flood of ignorance, darkness, and to the intelligent mind, more dreadful than that accursed Stygian pool, at which mortals and immortals tremble! Sir, it seems to me that the liberal and enlightened proceedings of the last legislature have aroused the demon of ignorance from his slumber; and maddened at the threatened loss of his murky empire, his discordant howlings are heard in every part of our land!

Gentlemen will hardly contend for the doctrine of cherishing and obeying the prejudices and errors of their constituents. Instead of prophesying smooth things, and flattering the people with the belief of their present perfection, and thus retarding the mind in its onward progress, it is the duty of faithful legislators to create and sustain such laws and institutions, as shall teach us our wants—foster our cravings after knowledge, and urge us forward in the march of intellect. The barbarous and disgraceful cry, which we hear abroad in some parts of our land, "that learning makes us worse——that education makes men rogues," should find no echo within these walls. Those who hold such doctrines any where, would be the objects of bitter detestation, if they were not rather the pitiable subjects of commiseration. For even voluntary fools require our compassion as well as natural idiots.

Those who would repeal this law because it is obnoxious to a portion of the people, would seem to found their justification on a desire of popularity. That is not an unworthy object, when they seek that enduring fame, which is constructed of imperishable materials. But have these gentlemen looked back and consulted the history of their race, to learn on what foundation, and of what materials that popularity is built which out lives its possessor—which is not buried in the same grave which covers his mortal remains? Sir, I believe that kind of fame may be acquired either by deep learning, or even the love of it; by mild philanthropy, or unconquerable courage. And it seems to me, that in the present state of feeling in Pennsylvania, those who will fearlessly and successfully support the cause of general education, can acquire, at least, some portion of the honor of all these qualities combined; while those who oppose it will be remembered without pleasure, and soon pass away with the things that perish. In giving this law to posterity, you act the part of the philanthropist, by bestowing upon the poor as well as the rich the greatest earthly boon which they are capable of receiving: you act the part of the philosopher, by pointing, if you do not lead them, up the hill of science: you act the part of the hero, if it be true as you say, that popular vengeance follows close upon your footsteps. Here, then, if you wish true popularity, is a theatre on which you may acquire it. What renders the name of Socrates immortal, but his love of the human family, exhibited under all circumstances, and in contempt of every danger? But courage, even with little benevolence, may confer lasting renown. It is this which makes us bow with involuntary respect, at the names of Napoleon, of Cæsar, and of Richard of the Lion heart. But what earthly glory is there equal in lustre and duration to that conferred by education? What else could have bestowed such renown upon the Philosophers, the Poets, the Statesmen, and Orators of antiquity? What else could have conferred such undisputed applause upon Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Homer; on Virgil, Horace, and Cicero? And is learning less interesting and important now than it was in centuries past, when those statesmen and orators charmed and ruled empires with their eloquence?

Sir, let it not be thought that those great men acquired a higher fame than is within the reach of the present age.—Pennsylvania's sons possess as high native talents as any other nation of ancient or modern time! Many of the poorest of her children possess as bright intellectual gems, if they were as highly polished, as did the proudest scholars of Greece or Rome. But too long—too disgracefully long, has coward, trembling, procrastinating legislation permitted them to lie buried in "dark unfathomed caves."

If you wish to acquire popularity, how often have you been admonished to build not your monuments of brass or marble, but make them of ever-living mind!—Although the period of your's, or your children's renown, cannot be as long as that of the ancients, because you start from a later period, yet it may be no less brilliant. Equal attention to the same learning; equal ardor in pursuing the same arts and liberal studies, which has rescued their names from the rust of corroding time, and handed them down to us untarnished from remote antiquity, would transmit the names of your children, and your children's children in green undying fame down through the long vista of succeeding ages, until time shall mingle with eternity.

Let all, therefore, who would sustain the character of the philosopher or philanthropist, sustain this law. Those who would add thereto the glory of the hero, can acquire it here; for in the present state of feeling in Pennsylvania, I am willing to admit, that but little less dangerous to the public man is the war-club and battle-axe of savage ignorance, than to the Lion-hearted Richard was the keen scimetar of the Saracen. He, who would oppose it, either through inability to comprehend the advantages of general education; or from unwillingness to bestow [illegible] on all his fellow citizens, even to the lowest and the p[illegible] or from dread of popular vengean[illegible] to me to want either the head of [illegible]her, the heart of the philant[illegible] the nerve of the hero.

All these things would be e[illegible] admitted by almost every man, we[illegible] not for the supposed cost. I have endeavored to show that it is not so expensive; but admit that it were somewhat so, why do you cling so closely to your gold?—The trophies which it can purchase; the idols which it sets up, will scarcely survive their purchaser. No name, no honor can long be perpetuated by mere matter. Of this, Egypt furnishes melancholy proof. Look at her stupendous pyramids, which were raised at such immense expenses of toil and treasure. As mere masses of matter they seem as durable as the everlasting hills, yet the deeds, and the names which they were intended to perpetuate, are no longer known on earth. That ingenious people attempted to give immortality to matter, by embalming their great men and monarchs. Instead of doing deeds worthy to be recorded in history, their very names are unknown, and nothing is left to posterity but their disgusting mummies for idle curiosity to stare at. What rational being can view such soulless, material perpetuation with pleasure? If you can enjoy it, go, sir, to the foot of Vesuvius; to Herculaneum, and Pompeii, those eternal monuments of human weakness. There, if you set such value on material monuments of riches, may you see all the glory of art, the magnificence of wealth, the gold of Ophir, and the rubies of the East, preserved in indestructible lava along with their haughty wearers, the cold, smooth, petrified, lifeless, beauties of the "Cities of the Dead."

Who would not shudder at the idea of such prolonged material identity? Who would not rather do one living deed, than to have his ashes forever enshrined in ever-burnished gold. Sir, I trust, that when we come to act on this question we shall all take lofty ground—look beyond the narrow space which now circumscribes our vision——beyond the passing, fleeting point of time on which we stand; and so cast our votes that the blessing of education shall be conferred on every son of Pennsylvania——shall be carried home to the poorest child of the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains, so that even he may be prepared to act well his part in this land of freemen, and lay on earth, a broad and solid foundation for that enduring knowledge, which goes on increasing through increasing eternity.

From the New-York Courier, April 25.

THE GREAT FOOT RACE.

The great trial of human capabilities, in going ten miles within the hour, for $1,000, to which $300 was added, took place yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island; and we are pleased to state that the feat was accomplished 12 seconds within the time, by a native born and bred American farmer, Henry Stannard, of Killingworth, Conn. Two others went the ten miles—one (a Prussian) in half a minute over; the other (an Irishman) in 1¾ over the time.

As early as nine o'clock, many hundreds had crossed the river to witness the race, and from that time until near two, the road between Brooklyn and the course presented a continuous line (and in many places a double line) of carriages of all descriptions, from the humble sand cart to the splendid barouche and four, and by two o'clock, it is computed that there were at least from 19,000 to 20,000 persons on the course. The day though fine, being windy, delayed the start until 19 minutes before two, when 9 candidates appeared in front of the stand, dressed in various colors, started at the sound of the drum.

The following are the names, &c. of the competitors, in the order in which they entered themselves.

Henry Stannard, a farmer, aged 24 years, born in Killingworth, Connecticut. He is 6 feet 1 inch in height, and weighed 165 lbs.

Charles R. Wall, a brewer, aged 18, born in Brooklyn. His height was 5 feet 10½ inches, and he weighed 149 lbs.

Henry Sutton, a house painter, aged 23, born in Rahway, N. J. Height 5 feet 7 inches; weight 133 lbs.

George Wm. Glauer, a rope maker, aged 27, born in Elberfeldt, Prussia.—Height 5 feet 6½ inches; weight 142 lbs.

Isaac S. Downes, a basket maker, aged 27, born at Brookhaven, Suffolk county. Height 5 feet 5½ inches; weight 150 lbs.

John Mallard, a farmer, aged 33, born at Exeter, Otsego co. N. Y. Height 5 feet 7¼ inches; weight 150 lbs.

William Vermilyea, shoemaker, 22 years, born in N. York. Height, 5 feet 10½ inches; weight 150 lbs.

Patrick Mahony, a porter, aged 33, born in Kenmar county, Kerry, Ireland. Height, 5 feet 6 inches; weight, 130 lbs.

John McCargy, a butcher, aged 26, born at Harlaem. Height 5 feet 10 inches; weight 160 lbs.

There was a tenth candidate, a black man, named Francis Smith, aged 25, born in Manchester, Virginia. Mr. Stevens was willing that this man should run; but as he had not complied with the regulation requiring his name to be entered by a certain day, he was excluded from contesting the race.

The men all started well and kept together for the first mile, except Mahony, who headed the others several yards, and Mallard who fell behind after the 1st mile. At the end of the second mile, one gave in; at the end of the fourth mile, two more gave in; during the 8th mile Downes, one of the fastest, and decidedly the handsomest runner, hurt his foot, and gave in at the termination of that mile, leaving but three competitors, who all held out the distance. The following is the order in which each man came up to the judges' stand at the close of each mile.

MILES.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10
Stannard,	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
Glauer,	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Mahony,	1	1	5	6	5	4	4	4	3	3
Downes,	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	2 gave in		
McGargy,	6	7	7	7	4 gave in.					
Wall,	4	5	4	4 gave in.						
Sutton,	8	8	6	6 gave in.						
Mallard,	9	9	8	8 fell and gave in.						
Vermillyea,	7	6 gave in.								

The following is the time in which each mile was performed by Stannard the winner. Mahony the Irishman, did the first mile in 5 min. 24 sec.

	Min.	Sec.
1st mile,	5	36
2d "	5	45
3d "	5	53
4th "	6	29
5th "	6	2
6th "	6	3
7th "	6	1
8th "	6	3
9th "	5	57
10th "	5	54
	59	48

The betting on the ground both before and at the starting, was pretty even, and large sums were staked both for and against time.

Stannard, the winner, we understand has been in good training for a month. He is a powerful stalwart young man, and did not seem at all fatigued at the termination of the race. He was greatly indebted to Mr. Stevens for his success; Mr. S. rode round the course with him the whole distance, and kept cheering him on, and cautioning him against over exertion in the early part of the race; at the end of the six miles he made him stop and take a drink of brandy and water, after which his foot was on the mile mark just as the 36 minutes were expired; and as the trumpet sounded he jumped forward gracefully and cheerfully exclaimed: "Here am I in time;" and he was within the time every mile. After the race was over he mounted a horse and rode round the course in search of Mr. Richard Jackson, who held his over coat. He was called up to the stand, and his success (and the reward of $1,300) was announced to him, and he replied in a short speech, thanking Mr. Stevens and the gentlemen of the club for the attention shown to the runners generally throughout the task. After this, it was announced by Mr. King, the President of the Jockey Club, that the German and the Irishman who had both performed the 10 miles, though not within the time, would receive $200 each.

During the running of this match a written paper was handed to Mr. King, stating that two native Americans were willing to attempt to walk 500 miles without eating or drinking, as soon as a purse of $500 should be made up.

The day was remarkably fine, but the wind blew very strongly on the course, and considering the vast amount of money (in bets, &c.) at stake, Mr. Stevens felt uncertain at first how to act, and decided to postpone the race, but the general opinion and desire seemed to be against any postponement, and he yielded to this. The result on this account was most fortunate. The race was won handsomely; although when it wanted but 28 seconds of the hour, bets at 5 to 3 were offered, and taken, that the task would not be accomplished. It is certain that if the wind had not been so high, Stannard would have performed the 10 miles in 57 minutes.

ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Conowago Temperance Society, near Hunterstown, 11th April, 1835, by

ROBERT M'ILHENY,

(And by request of the Society handed over for publication.)

Fellow Citizens:—I would congratulate you on the annual return of the meeting of this Society; yet it is with diffidence that I enter on the duty assigned to me, to deliver an Address to you on this occasion.

But, notwithstanding the profound statesman, the eloquent orator, and professional men of the Bar and the Pulpit, have almost exhausted the subject, and left nothing new to be said—it sometimes happens, that men in more obscure stations in life and circumscribed abilities, are called upon to espouse and defend the cause of Temperance, and expose Intemperance, which is demoralizing in its character, and destructive of the souls and bodies of men. This humble station in life is my lot; and although I may not be able to advance any thing new on the subject, may I not be permitted to follow the example laid down in the Scriptures, of adding line upon line, and precept upon precept; and if I can be the means of convincing one single person of the impropriety of using ardent spirits either temperately or intemperately, (except as a medicine,) and inducing them to sign the Temperance pledge, I would feel myself more than compensated for the little time spent in preparing these remarks.

Then, fellow-citizens, in order to obviate any difficulty in your minds, and to bring this subject fairly before you with all its solemnity and all its importance, I will here make the inquiry, and endeavor to answer it as briefly as possible: Is the Temperance cause the cause of God, and does it meet the smiles and approbation of Heaven? In answer to this inquiry, permit me first to call your attention to the Temperance cause in its infancy, but a few years back, and to its steady but rapid progress ever since, now embracing in number more than one-twelfth of the population of these U. States, and extending its influence over almost the whole habitable globe, bearing down all opposition and every obstacle in its way; and then refer you to a passage of Scripture, in the "Acts of the Apostles."——When these Apostles were engaged in the preaching and spread of the Gospel, and being accused and arraigned by the people, one of the Jewish Council, named Gamaliel, an expounder of the Law, stood up, and, after quoting several examples of sects before them, addressed the people in these words: (Chapt. vii. 38, 39) "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught, but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." Now I do believe, from the progress the Temperance cause has made, and is likely to make, that this passage of Scripture alone is proof in favor of the affirmative of this inquiry; and although men are the principal agents in promoting this good cause, I do verily believe that they are under the guidance and direction of that good Spirit which sheds life and light all around.

But when we take in connection the following facts from the Report of the American Temperance Society: that there are now 7,000 Temperance Societies in the U. States, numbering 1,250,000 members; and, although it has but a comparatively recent date that the Temperance cause has crossed the Ocean, the United Kingdom of Great Britain has 150,000 members who have joined the Temperance cause; and its progress is still onward in other countries. "Our Missionaries (says Dr. Philips) have found them to be the most valuable auxiliary in promoting the cause of God they ever had in Africa." And since it is a fact, taken from authentic documents, that Intemperance has been productive of two-thirds of the poverty, four-fifths of all the crimes, and more than one-half the cases of madness in our country. Now, from all these facts, who could or who would even dare to say, but that the Temperance cause is a humane, a benevolent, a glorious, and a righteous cause, worthy of every christian, every philanthropist, and every friend of his country!

Let me here, for a few moments, advert to a few of the many evils of Intemperance, (by this I mean the intemperate use of Ardent Spirits); and although Intemperance is not commendable in any shape, yet it is by indulging too freely in this liquid poison, which has been the fruitful source of so much poverty, crime, and human misery, and filling our penitentiaries, our jails and poor-houses to overflowing, and has furnished one of the most potent engines in the hands of the great adversary of souls against the spread of the Gospel and of pure and vital godliness in our land, and of hurrying many thousands yearly, unprepared, to a premature grave, many of them leaving their wives and children houseless and pennyless, nothing left on this side the grave but a broken heart, and the sad reflections of the past, and forebodings of the future. This is no chimera, no idle fancy of the brain—it is a true but very imperfect picture.

I might now appeal to every one of my audience for the truth of these remarks; and I might here enumerate a long and black catalogue of crimes that follow such a course: but I forbear—it is not my object to harrow up unpleasant feelings in any of your minds. Who, then, is there, that would not wish to be a member of a Temperance Society? Who that loves the peace and good order of society——who that would be willing to lessen the amount of crime, of poverty, and human wretchedness, can withhold their names from such benevolent purposes?

I would then, in the name of this society, cordially and affectionately invite one and all of my neighbors and fellow-citizens, male and female, to join with us, and particularly the female part of my audience. I would just here remark, that many objections have been raised against females signing the Temperance pledge, that they run no risk, and are not exposed to temptation and danger like men, that they can have no influence on society; but let me tell you; that I do believe much depends on your efforts, and your united efforts, in suppressing Intemperance; and, besides, among your sex are the principal sufferers. Come, then, and set your example—you know not but your example may have a powerful influence; & who knows but you may be the means of saving some near and dear relative, some beloved friend or companion, from becoming the devotee of Intemperance; and oh! who knows but you may be the instrument in the hand of Divine Providence, of saving a soul from everlasting death—for the Scripture says that "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven."

Many objections have been raised against signing the Temperance pledge. I will not occupy your time in enumerating them, for they have been as often met and refuted. Some of you, fellow citizens, have your objections, and I well know that it is a very difficult matter to overcome long established habits and customs, and I am willing to respect those objections; but the experiment has been tried by some around you, and I for one think you hazard nothing, you deprive yourselves of no legal right, you do not lessen the amount of comfort and domestic happiness, and in a pecuniary point of view, if I were to make the calculation on both sides of the question, I think you would be satisfied that the loss would be very small, if any; but supposing you had to make a small sacrifice, who would not be willing for such an amount of good? And besides all this, we have the signatures and declaration of eighty-four Physicians of the city and county of Philadelphia, that men in health are never benefited by the use of ardent spirits; but, on the contrary, it frequently subjects them to disease and death, and diseases are more difficult of cure and fatal in their termination. This fact alone speaks volumes in favor of the temperance cause. All we ask then of you is to bring these remarks home to yourselves, reflect on the subject, weigh it deliberately, and then decide for youselves.

And since the mighty objection of signing pledges has in some measure been done away, and men and women are voluntarily and daily giving and signing pledges in other matters, and some of them of a very solemn nature; and young men and maidens are looking anxiously to that happy day, when they will be willing to stand up before some person legally authorized, and give a pledge—yes, and that for life—O! why refuse to sign the temperance pledge, which may be the very means of enhancing your earthly joys and comforts! And since it has been discovered by a very [illegible] the temperance cause, that the object of Temperance Societies was to shame those who are opposed to them from the use of ardent spirits—be it even so—we are willing to take the blame, and to use all honest and honorable means in our power to promote so good a cause, and that each member of this Society may look forward with pleasing anticipations to the time when Temperance will universally prevail, and, like a mighty torrent, bear down all opposition, until it puts down the monster intemperance!

DELEGATE MEETING.

At a meeting of Democratic Republican Delegates for the county of Adams, convened at Gettysburg according to previous notice, on Monday the 27th day of April, 1835—the meeting was organized by appointing MARTIN CLUNK Chairman, and *Z. Herbert & C. F. Keener*, Secretaries.

DELEGATES PRESENT.

Gettysburg——George Snyser, John B. Marsh.

Germany—Wm. Johnston, Philip Bishop.

Hamilton—Daniel Raffensperger, Dr. D. Mellinger.

Berwick—Lindsey Sturgeon.

Mountjoy—Jacob Diehl, Jacob Fetterhoff.

Tyrone—Leonard Delap, J. Fidler, Esq.

Hamiltonban—Z. Herbert, Esq. J. Marshall.

Cumberland—Peter Frey, Wm. McCurdy.

Conowago—Martin Clunk, John Morningstar.

Huntington—Levi Miller, Jr. Jonas John.

Franklin——Alexander Caldwell, David Deardorff.

Liberty—Wm. Krise, James McDivit.

Straban—Thomas M'Creary, David Hollebaugh.

Menallen——David Stewart, Charles F. Keener.

Reading—Michael Brown.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a Committee of Five be appointed, to draft resolutions and prepare business for the consideration of this meeting. Whereupon, James M'Divit, John B. Marsh, Alexander Caldwell, Thomas M'Creary, and William M'Curdy were appointed.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at the Court House at one o'clock.

Delegates met according to adjournment. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as George Wolf came into office upon the principle of two terms, as the People of Pennsylvania believe, and has now violated that principle by accepting a nomination for a third term, by a caucus of office holders and their minions, after the Convention had been dissolved and the nomination referred back to the People—he has forfeited all claims upon the People for support.

Resolved, That the conduct of Zephaniah Herbert, George Brown, and Andrew G. Miller, the delegates from this county in the late Democratic Convention, against intrigue and corruption, is fully approved of by this convention and the People of this county.

Resolved, That Zephaniah Herbert, Andrew G. Miller, and Charles F. Keener, be the Delegates to represent this county in a State Convention to be held at Lewistown on the 6th of May next, and that they use their endeavors to put in nomination a candidate for the office of Governor, who will be most likely to ensure union and harmony and be most agreeable to the wishes and sentiments of the People of this Commonwealth—and that said delegates have power to fill all vacancies.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That Andrew G. Miller, J. B. Marsh, Dr. D. Sheffer, Jas. M'Divit, Martin Clunk, C. F. Keener, Jas. Clarke, Zephaniah Herbert and David Middlecoff be a Standing Committee for this county, for one year.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers thereof, and published in the papers of the county.

MARTIN CLUNK, *Chair'n*

Z. HERBERT, C. F. KEENER, } *Sec'ries.*

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues at the above Establishment, on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Emmittsburg, where he is prepared to CARD WOOL into Rolls, or manufacture it into *Cloths, Cassinetts, Blankets & Flannels*, at prices to suit the times. His Factory is in complete order; and his work will be done in the best manner.—For further particulars see handbills.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
AARON ARTHUR, *Carder.*

April 27. tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, assignees, under a deed of Trust, of JOSEPH WOODS, of Hamilton township, hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Woods, to pay the same to them, and those who have claims against him, are requested to present the same to either of the assignees.

ISAAC TREAT, CHAS. BARNITZ, } *Assignees.*

April 27. 4t

NOTICE.

ANDREW HOFF, of Strahan township, Adams county, having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his Creditors, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to HENRY WITMER, one of the Assignees, immediately. Those who are indebted to him, are desired to pay the same to either of the subscribers, without delay.

HENRY WITMER, MARTIN BOYER, } *Assignees.*

Oct. 27. 4t

A SUPPLY OF

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JUST received, and for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, March 9. tf

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. April 27, 1835.

☞ Flour in Baltimore $5 12½.

Appointment by the Governor.
Jacob Will, Esq. of Mountpleasant township, to be a Justice of the Peace.

☞ We are authorized to announce that Gen. THOMAS C. MILLER is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, at the election to take place on the 1st of June.

☞ We learn that A. G. MILLER, Esq. is also a candidate for the same office.

☞ *AMOS KENDALL!* is appointed Post-Master General; and Mr. Barry is sent as Minister to Spain. Amos has thriven well for his base ingratitude to his old benefactor!

RHODE ISLAND AGAIN.

The Editors of the Journal of Commerce have seen a letter from Rhode Island, containing corrected returns of the votes for Governor in all the towns in the State. The majority for Francis appears to be 99. The Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, George Engs, Esq., is believed to be elected. In regard to the Senate, we have reason to say that the vote is very close indeed. Probably some on both tickets are elected.—*Inq.*

MYSTERIOUS LOAN.

Frequent allusion has been made in the papers to the manner in which the Pennsylvania loan was disposed of to Dr. Burden. This affair was brought before the Senate by a political enemy of the Governor; and after a full investigation, in which witnesses were examined on oath, and the whole matter severely scrutinized, the Senate *unanimously* acquitted the parties concerned from censure. Let justice be done though the Heavens fall. *Phil. Gaz.*

BACHELORS BEWARE.

A Miss Dinsmore, at Boston, a relative of Governor D., of New Hampshire, has brought an action against a Mr. Foster, a provision Merchant——damages laid at $5,000—for a breach of promise of marriage, the sum and substance of which was, not a declaration of love, expressed or implied, but divers courtesies to the lady while residing at Mr. Foster's as a companion to his sister. All the crime the unsuspecting gentleman was guilty of, was taking "my lady" to the theatre, to a few parties, to a pew at church, and "attending her home with an umbrella, on sundry rainy evenings, from the book-bindery in which she worked!" It is certainly very much to the encouragement of the Malthusian doctrines, for ladies to be so over nice and particular; and if such indefinite courtesies are to be mis-construed into serious intentions of courtship, there will be an end to matrimony—the bachelors, old and young, will be off in a tangent, retreat into their cells, abandon themselves to the bacchanalian orgies of their own sex, and die in a state of inglorious celibacy, rather than run the risk of paying so dearly for a few honied words, and dimpling smiles from the syren nymphs who spread their nets to entrap them.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

THE RIFLE MATCH.

The Lancaster Union of Tuesday says:—

"The Rifle Match for a wager of 500 dollars, between Philadelphia and Dauphin Counties, was determined on the banks of the Conestoga, near this city, on Thursday last, in favor of the former. Five shots were made on both sides:—The average difference between the two parties being but one inch and a quarter. On the following day, we learn, the Dauphin rifles retrieved their reputation and bore off the prize."

Darien, (Geo.) April 9.

Whilst the stage from Savannah was crossing the Ogeechee on Saturday last, the bridge gave way, and the whole precipitated into the river below, but the sills and flooring of the bridge going down together, remained so, and thus supported the stage, and resting on the pilings of the old bridge which were cut off a few feet below the surface of the water, the stage did not turn over, and the passengers, men women, and children, were therefore, without much difficulty, in a short time rescued from their perilous condition. We are told no damage whatever, was sustained by the stage and passengers, except what may arise from an unexpected cold bath, the letters and papers in the mail bags were very wet, but none we believe lost.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Gideon Hotchkiss, Esq. of Windsor, Broome Co. N. York, heretofore favorably known as one of the most ingenious mechanics of the State, has invented a new species of re-action Water-wheel, for which he has obtained a patent; and which bids fair, we are assured, to outrival all other machinery of the kind heretofore in use. It is small in size, runs vertically, entirely under water, and proves to be not only well adapted to ma[illegible] Saw-mills. In its application to saw-mills, it combines all the advantages of the geared re-action wheel, and yet is more simple and permanent than the flutter-wheel. The whole propelling power is obtained without either cogs or straps, and being under water, is neither liable to decay, to be destroyed by fire, or obstructed by ice. Mr. Hotchkiss' Mills are cheap in construction, and possess advantages so obvious, seperate from the saving of expense, that mill owners where they are known, upon the Susquehanna, Delaware, Alleghany, and the neighboring small streams, are already engaged in tearing out their old machinery, and introducing them. Messrs. Mather and Sprague, in the vicinity of Binghamtom; Thomas & Johnson, Great Bend, Pa.; Stiles & Whitaker, Deposit; Jacob Radiker, Colchester, Delaware co.; Caleb Cornwall, Newark, Tioga county; Nichols & Hayte, Painted Post; and Forbes & Co., Olean Point, have these improved Mills in operation, of whom any desired information may be obtained.

The Cincinnati Æronaut.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of the 16th ult. contains an account from Mr. Clayton (who made a balloon ascension from that city on the 8th) of his ærial excursion. He took his departure from the amphitheatre at 5 o'clock, P. M. The wind at first carried him in a south east direction. He rose, he says, to the altitude of two and a half miles, as indicated by his barometer. He passed over little Miami river, keeping the Ohio river a little at his right. A little before six he passed over Batavia. He says he experienced no disagreeable sensation; but has no doubt that at an altitude of three & a half or four miles, owing to the rarity of the atmosphere, a difficulty in breathing, and a swelling in the head is experienced. At 25 minutes after six, he had a view of the setting of the sun—30 minutes after six he passed over Williamsburg—at 7 o'clock, over Georgetown—a little before eight, over West Union. The wind now changed a little to the south. At about 9 o'clock, he passed a little to the left of Portsmouth—was enabled to see, by the light of the moon, Sciota river, and the different places over which he passed. A little beyond Portsmouth, he had a fine view of the Iron Forges and Furnaces, whose fires illuminated the atmosphere for a number of miles. Soon after this he was carried due east and immediately over Concord; next he was carried east-north-east which brought him at 11 o'clock, nearly up to Gallipolis, a little below which he crossed the Ohio river. He next passed into a more southerly current which brought him over the Kanawa river.—At half after 12 o'clock he passed over Charleston & in a few minutes, was carried over the Furnaces of the Kanawha Salt Works, and in sight of the fork formed by Gauly and New rivers. Soon after this he approached the earth, and finding his ballast was nearly exhausted, prepared for a descent. He threw his anchor over, which caught firmly in a tree, but finding, contrary to his "first impressions," that he was over a dense forest, he cut the cable and again ascended to his former altitude. It now being very cold, he says, he wrapt himself comfortably up, drank some brandy, felt comfortable and highly delighted with his novel trip, laid down in the bottom of his car, and in that situation dropt to sleep. He was awakened at last by his car striking. He landed at half after two o'clock, in safety, on a mountain 3000 feet above the level of the sea, (according to his barometer) called Stinson's Knob, in Munroe county, Va. from 350 to 400 miles from Cincinnati. A pretty good distance to be travelled in 9½ hours! Of really intrepid Æronauts, Clayton surely bears the palm! Durant himself has been outdone.

The Journal of Commerce says:—"We understand a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a steam communication between N. York and Liverpool. The new marine engine of our countryman Dr. Church is to be used. The first ship is to be built immediately."

In 1820, when Anthracite Coal was first used in New York, 365 tons were imported. Now, the consumption is 1,931,207 tons. What will it amount to ten years hence?

Brief, but to the Purpose.—The following is from the Honesdale Herald, of Thursday last: "We want some CASH, and must have it or starve."

Singular Religious Society.—The following account of a singular religious society among the Kickapoos, is from the Annual Register of Indian affairs, within the Indian (Western) Territory, a work edited by the Rev. Isaac M'Coy, Baptist missionary in that region:

"Kalukuk, who is a Chief and the prophet of the Kickapoos, is a professed preacher of an order which he himself originated some years ago. His adherents are about four hundred in number.—I would here just remark, (relative to this *heathen*) for the information of those *Christians* who vend and use liquor, that "*he* teaches *abstinence* from the use of *ardent spirit*." He holds 'congregational' worship every day, which continues from one to three hours. "It consists of a kind of prayer, expressed in broken sentences, often repeated in a sort of sing-song tone, equalling about two measures of a common psalm tune. All, in unison, engage in this; and in order to preserve harmony in words, each holds in his or her hand a small board about an inch and a half broad, and eight or ten inches long, upon which is engraved arbitrary characters which they follow up [illegible] admonishes them that they have completed the prayers." They submit to the scourging of the rod as an atonement for their sins."

Pulmary Complaints.—It has been computed by medical men, that one in four of the inhabitants of England and Wales die of consumption—and that one in three have tubercles on their lungs at the time of their death?

What a dreadful disease! And it is probably as fatal in this country as in Great Britain.—That man who will discover a specific for this sweeping disease, which seems to delight to fasten on the young, the beautiful and virtuous portion of the human race, will deserve to have an adamantine statue erected to his memory.

It is stated that during the week ending on Friday, there were twenty-seven hundred and twenty-three passengers carried upon the Philadelphia & Trenton Rail Road.

Massachusetts Morals.—That portion of the "Bay State," known as the Old Colony, consists of the three counties of Plymouth, Bristol and Barnstable, and contains about 120,000 inhabitants. At the recent session of the courts in those counties, after a vacation of three months in one, four in another, and seven in the other, there were but two bills of indictments in the whole of them, and each of these for pretty larcenies of less than ten dollars in amount, and not a single indictment has been found for any aggravated offence, or any that would subject the offenders to be punished in the State Prison. It is not likely that a parallel state of society could be found in the world. *N. Y. Cour.*

One hundred and eight miles of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal is now in successful operation.

The Boston Atlas, of Wednesday last, says:—"Mr. Webster's friends in Massachusetts, our Southern friends may be well assured, will never abandon the Whig candidate. Mr. Webster will never withdraw from the field, nor will Massachusetts ever desert him."

DIED,

On Tuesday last, *David*, son of Mr. Jacob Bosserman, deceased, of Liberty township, aged 13 years and 1 month.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. F. Stier, Mr. *Wm. Stewart*, of Hagers-Town, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss *Sophia W. Dowd*, of Baltimore.

Gettysburg & Hagerstown TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown," hereby give notice, that Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the house of Wm. M'Clellan, in Gettysburg; I. Robison, in Millers-Town; Michael Stoner, in Waynesburg, Franklin county, on *Tuesday the 2d day of June next*, and in Philadelphia, on *Monday the 8th day of June*, at Mrs. Yohe's Hotel, Chesnut street; and said books will be kept open for six days.

JOHN HERSH, Sen.
BERNHART GILBERT,
A. MARSHALL,
J. M'KESSON,
WM. M'MILLAN,
T. C. MILLER,
WM. M'CLELLAN,
LEWIS RIPPLE,
J. BURNS,
PHILIP REED,
J. D. PAXTON,
J. A. THOMPSON,
Commissioners.

May 4. 4t

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscribers, having recently returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in addition to their stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened, in part of their Establishment, a General Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been selected with much care, and in many instances, made according to their order.——They have also made arrangements at home to have any orders made in the best workman-like manner, so as to be enabled to meet the various applications of the Public; for the latter of which they consider themselves responsible. The Stock will consist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality.)
" Morocco do. do. do.
" Seal do. (sewed & pegged.)
" Calf and Coarse Brogues,
" Do. Shoes, (regularly made,)
" Do. do. (pegged,)
" Seal do. and Brogues,
" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf, (spring & dancing)
" Slippers, plain and colored,
Ladies' Seal Boots,
" Gaiter do.
" Seal Slippers,
" Monroe do.
" Prunella, (various qualities and prices.)

Also a general assortment of *Boys, Misses, and Infants' Boots & Shoes, &c. &c.* The Public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

DICKEY & HIMES.

May 4. tf

STRAY HOG.

CAME to the residence of the Subscriber, in Straban township, Adams county, in the beginning of April, a

black and white HOG,

about 9 months old——no marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

[illegible]

May 4. 3t

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 15th day of May inst.* at 10 o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in complete order.

J. BENNER, O. S.

May 4. tp

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed *Monday the 24th day of August next*, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. BAILEY, Sen.

May 4. 3t

LOST GOODS.

WAS FOUND by a son of the Subscriber, on the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Road, about half a mile from the former place, a **BAG**, containing a variety of *Men's, Women's,* and *Children's Clothes;* among which was a Calico dress, unmade; 3 shoes; a Theological Dictionary, with the name of Ann Mann in it; a Bible, with the name of Mary Noel; and a Testament. The goods can be had by calling on Mr. Nicholas Codori, residing in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa.

GEORGE SHEETS.

April 27. 3t

Pennsylvania College, GETTYSBURG.

THE Exercises of this Institution will re-commence on *Thursday the 4th of June.* The Institution is ready to receive, for gratuitous instruction, as *Teachers*, FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN, agreeably to a provision of the State Legislature.

D. GILBERT,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

April 27.

☞ Editors friendly to the College, will please give the above an insertion in their papers.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 2nd day of June next*, viz.

The account of John Robinson, Guardian of William M'Glaughlin.

The account of Robert Smith and Jas. A. Thompson, Administrators of the estate of Moses Jenkins, who was Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Charles Stewart, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferree, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Peebles, deceased.

The account of Alexander Russell and Isaac Warren, Executors of the estate of Andrew Noel, deceased.

The account of John Butt, Administrator of the estate of Henry Sanders, deceased.

The account of John Lauver and Geo. Fohl, Executors of the estate of Jacob Fohl, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Administrator of the estate of Ellen Bercaw, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The account of Henry Bender and Jacob Bender, Executors of the estate of Conrad Bender, deceased.

The account of Henry Black, Executor of the estate of John Black, deceased.

The account of Samuel Knox and John Marshall, Administrators of the estate of William C. Rhea, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Robert Rhea, deceased.

The account of William Rex, Administrator of the estate of Adam Guise, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of William Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The account of Abraham Brown and Isaac Trimmer, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Brown, deceased.

The account of Martin Clunk, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Ghiuter, deceased.

The account of Robert Thompson, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John M'Dermad, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator, *pendente lite*, of Polly Jordan, deceased.

The further account of Wm. M'Clellan, Executor of the estate of John Arendt, deceased.

The account of Samuel Weikert, Guardian of Catharine, David, Mary & Eliza Weikert, minor children of George Weikert, deceased.

The account of Henry Witmer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Rode, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Hanes and John Overholtzer, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Overholtzer, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator de bonis non of the estate [illegible]

The account of Dr. John Runkle, Executor of the estate of Rev. Wm. Runkle, deceased.

The account of George Shryock, Administrator of the estate of Esther Lashells, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1835.

[*By Authority.*]

AN ACT to provide for calling a Convention with limited powers.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this commonwealth, on the expediency of calling a convention of delegates, to be elected by the people, with authority to submit amendments of the State Constitution to a vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and with no other or greater powers whatsoever. It shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of votes for the several townships, wards and districts in this commonwealth, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the citizens thereof qualified to vote at such general election, and to deposite them in a proper box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be labelled on the outside with the word "Convention," and those who are favorable to a convention to be elected as aforesaid, with limited powers as aforesaid, may express their desire by voting each, one written or printed ticket or ballot containing the words: "For a convention to submit its proceeding to a vote of the people," and those who are opposed to such convention, may express their opposition by voting each, one printed or written ticket, or ballot containing the words, "Against a convention," and all tickets containing the words, "For a convention," and all containing the words, "Against a convention," shall be counted and returned whether other words be or be not added.

Sec. 2. The said election shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this commonwealth are now conducted, and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against the calling of a convention in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures; only one of which returns so made out shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Speaker of the Senate, which shall be by one of the said judges delivered to the sheriff, with the other returns required by law to be transmitted to the secretary of the commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to transmit the same therewith, and the Speaker of the Senate shall open and publish the same in the presence of the members of the two Houses of the Legislature on the second Tuesday of December next.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to transmit a copy of this act to the commissioners of each county in the state, who, on receipt of the same, shall publish it at the expense of the county, at least once a week for six successive weeks, in two or more newspapers printed in the said county, and the sheriff of each county, in the proclamation to be by him published, of the holding of the next general election, shall give notice that votes will be given for or against the calling of a convention aforesaid.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the H. of Rep.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

GEO. WOLF.

May 4. 6w

A SUPPLEMENT to the act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools, passed the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the tax authorised to be assessed and levied by the several school divisions and districts by the act entitled "An act to establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed the first day of April one thousand eight hundred & thirty four, (to which this is a supplement,) shall be assessed and levied on the same articles as the State Tax is now assessed & levied on, and on all posts of profit, professions, trades, occupations or callings, not exceeding one and a half times the amount assessed on the same for county purposes, and if the taxes so assessed on unseated land, and not otherwise collected, the collection thereof may be enforced in the same manner as the collection of taxes on unseated lands is enforced when assessed for county purposes.

Sec. 2. Where any township or district in [illegible] school division votes in the negat[illegible] question of accepting the law t[illegible] this is a supplement, said township or district shall not be compelled [illegible] accept the same, although a majority of the delegates to the joint meeting of said division vote in the affirmative, but said township or district shall be in like condition with regard to said law as if a majority of said joint delegate meeting had voted in the negative.

Sec. 3. The office of Inspector is hereby abolished, and all the duties of said Inspectors are transferred to the directors of the several districts.

Sec. 4. When the affirmative votes on the acceptance of the law to which this is a supplement, are a minority of the [illegible] vision, the tax voted to be raised by said affirmative delegates shall be levied, assessed and collected in the same manner as if a majority of said joint meeting had voted in the affirmative.—And said minority shall have the same power to call meetings of the people within their several districts, as the joint meeting would have had, had a majority thereof voted in the affirmative, and this is declared to be the meaning of the law to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 5. In any case where a majority of the qualified citizens of any school district, assembled agreeably to the provisions of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, shall decide against accepting the law, and that no tax shall be levied for common schools, the acts of assembly to provide for the education of the poor gratis shall be continued in force in said district for the current year; and every such district for that year shall be entitled to no part of the State appropriation; but the amount which such district would have been entitled to, had it determined to levy a tax for common schools, shall remain and accumulate in the county treasury for two years for the use of such district: *Provided,* That if within that time such district shall not levy a tax as aforesaid, then the proportion to which district would have been entitled, shall be distributed among the other districts in each county which shall have levied a tax:—*And Provided,* That such accumulation for any district shall not a second time be allowed, but the money shall be distributed among the districts as provided by the sixth section of the act to which this is a [illegible] the law and levy a tax as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. In all meetings of the people in the several districts directed by the act to which this is a supplement, no persons shall be entitled to vote except those who are entitled to vote for members of the legislature.

Sec. 7. Immediately after the passage of this supplement, the Secretary of this Commonwealth shall cause circular letters, with the said supplement attached thereto, to be addressed to the county commissioners of each county, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners aforesaid, to publish the same in one and not more than two newspapers in the county, if there be one or more published therein, for three successive weeks, in such manner as shall secure the timely organization under this supplement, according to the provisions thereof, the expense to be defrayed out of the county treasury.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Speaker of the H. of Rep.
THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

GEO. WOLF.

May 4.

ATTENTION!

The 80th Regiment [illegible]

WILL parade for drill and [illegible]tion, in Gettysburg, on [illegible]day the 18th of May next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 8th of June;* for the 1st battalion, at the house of Wm. Bailey, Franklin township; for the 2d, at Joseph Shepherd's, Hamiltonban.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

April 27. tp

Battalion Orders!

THE "*American Union Battalion*" of Volunteers, will parade for drill and inspection in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Friday the 15th day of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, *Adj.*

April 27. tp

JAMES COOPER, *Attorney at Law,*

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Forry's Tavern.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

The Full-Blooded Horse VAN BUREN,

WILL be kept for service this season—Mondays and Tuesdays, at John Yetts', in Menallen township; Wednesdays and Thursdays, at Jacob Sourbeer's in Hunterstown; and Fridays and Saturdays, in Petersburg.

☞ For further particulars, see Bills.

HENRY BITTINGER, *Owner.*

April 13. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Firm of *T. Dickey & Wm. D. Himes* is henceforth dissolved, and business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of DICKEY & HIMES, as formerly, to whom have been handed over all accounts of T. Dickey and Wm. D. Himes.

T. DICKEY,
W. D. HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers, having just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, will open a

FRESH AND NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

including *Summer Cloth, Broad Cloth, Painted Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Bonnets;*—also *Queensware*, and a general assortment of *SHOES* & **BOOKS**—all of which they respectfully invite the public to call and view.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

STRAYED AWAY,

A BLACK MAN, who is called *SAM*, alias *SAMBO ALLEN.* All persons are hereby notified not to harbor or hire said servant. I further offer a Reward of *FIVE DOLLARS* to any person returning him to me.

WM. M'CLELLAN.

Gettysburg, April 20. 3t

Brigade Orders.

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 4th day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS,

As follows, viz: The 1st battalion of the 90th regiment, *on Monday the 11th*; the 2d do. of do. *on Tuesday the 12th*; the 2d battalion of the 89th regiment, *on Wednesday the 13th*; the 1st do. of do. *on Thursday the 14th*: (unless the Commanding Officers shall direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof;) and the 80th regiment, *on Saturday the 16th of May next.*

VOLUNTEERS.—The "American Union Battalion" will meet for drill and inspection, at Gettysburg, *on Friday the 15th*; the "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," at Franklinton, *on Monday the 18th*; and the "Independent Battalion of York & Adams Counties," at Littles-Town, *on Saturday the 9th of May next.*

☞The Volunteers within the bounds of the Brigade, not attached to the Battalions, will meet with the Militia for inspection.

Captains of Volunteer & Militia Companies, are required to make return of copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies, in accordance with the 11th and 20th sections of the Militia Law.

THE APPEALS.—For the Militia, on *Monday the 8th day of June next*; For the Volunteers, on *Monday the 2d of November next.*

SAMUEL E. HALL.
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Penn. Militia.
April 13. tp

ATTENTION!

THE "*Independent Battalion of York & Adams Counties,*" will meet for drill and inspection, at Littles-Town, *on Saturday the 9th day of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in summer uniform. By order,

PETER DIEHL, *Adjutant.*
April 20. tp

NOTICE.

NO bill for the funeral of an out-door Pauper shall exceed Six Dollars. No such bill shall be paid, unless an order of two Justices of the Peace shall be procured in the life-time of such Pauper for his or her relief, except in case of sudden death, in which case such bill shall be paid, provided an order to provide for the funeral of such Pauper shall be procured prior to the burial of such Pauper.—No order for the relief of any living Pauper shall entitle any person to receive payment for any expenses incurred prior to the date of such order and notice thereof to the Steward or one of the Directors as soon thereafter as can be given. All Justices of the Peace within the county of Adams, are requested to grant orders for the relief of Paupers, and for the funeral of Paupers promptly, otherwise they will prevent persons entitled, from receiving payment.

WILLIAM REX, J. CUNNINGHAM, JACOB WILL, } *Direct's of the Poor.*
April 13. 3t

FRESH DRUGS.

Zachariah Danner,

HAS just returned from the City, with almost every article usually kept in a Drug Store, such as

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Spices,
LEAD IN KEGS.
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

He is determined not to be undersold by any body, and invites the public to give him a call.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

Family Medicines.

THE following approved Family Medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of the Subscriber:—

- Dr. Hunter's Indigestion or Sour Stomach Pills,
- Keerl's Rheumatic Plaister,
- Superior Calisaya Bark, put up in small parcels, and warranted genuine by G. W. Carpenter,
- Dr. Smith's infallible remedy for the Piles,
- A superior article of Cologne,
- Fever and Ague Powders, prepared by C. & D. & S. Keener, Baltimore.
- Dr. Steer's Chemical Opodeldoc, for bruises, sprains, and rheumatism,
- Dr. Beltz's infallible worm destroying Syrup,
- Dr. Hooper's Female Pills, an excellent remedy for giddiness, beating of the arteries, palpitation of the heart, low spirits, &c. &c.
- Dr. Dyott's Antibilious Pills,
- Wilkin's celebrated Pills, a complete substitute for an emetic, for colds, headache, jaundice, &c.
- Dr. Lyon's Antibilious Pills,
- Lees Eye water,
- A superior article of Black Ink, in pint bottles,
- A superior article of calcined Magnesia, put up in ounce bottles,
- Nipple shells, &c. &c.

Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

LIVERWORT.—Carpenter's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

New Goods.

JUST received, and for sale by the Subscriber, a very large Stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising almost every article in the

DRY GOOD LINE,

Among which is a complete assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

to which the Ladies' attention is particularly invited.—*Also,*

Leghorn, Tuscan, Straw, and Gimp
BONNETS & HATS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF
CLOTHS & STUFFS
For Gentlemen's Summer wear.—A very large Stock of
HARDWARE,
embracing almost every article in the way of building.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Planes and Edge Tools,
BAR IRON,
Hammered & Rolled,
SHEET IRON, STEEL,
Hollow-Ware & Castings,
FENDERS & BRASS ANDIRONS.

Persons engaged in Building, and going to House-keeping, would do well to call.

—ALSO—

Queensware, China Sets,
MANTLE AND OTHER LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN WARE,
And a Fine Stock of
Fresh Groceries,

all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms. The Public are invited to call and judge for themselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, April 13. tf

N. B. Accounts of an old standing would be thankfully received.

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general assortment of

Classical, Theological, and Miscellaneous Books.

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind, and a general assortment of Primers and Toy-books for children, Slates, best Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pocket, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket Maps of the United States and several States, Mathematical Instruments of the finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bibles, of every description, fancy and common binding—all which he intends selling on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. tf

GERMAN BOOKS.

THE following *German Works* are for sale at the Book-store of the subscriber:—

- Arndt's True Christianity,
- Fox's Book of Martyrs,
- Psalterspiel,
- Stark's Prayer Book,
- Wandelnde Seele,
- Francke's Leben,
- Haberman's Prayer-book,
- Dr. Schmucker's Church History,
- Lutheran Hymn-books,
- Reformed do.
- Gemeinschaftliche do.
- Lutheran and Reformed Catechisms,
- Mentz's large German-English & English-German Dictionaries,

And a large and general assortment of GERMAN BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, fancy & common binding.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S
INDIAN SPECIFIC.

THIS valuable Medicine is highly recommended to the public, as being a safe and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and Diseases of Breast and Lungs, &c. A direction and certificates will accompany each bottle of Specific.

RUSH'S & CHAPMAN'S
Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

These Pills are extensively known, as being an effectual remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion.

The above Medicines are for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Jan. 5. tf

Dr. Wesley's Infant Drops.

THIS mild and effica[illegible]medy possesses many ad[illegible]er other remedies usually emp[illegible] diseases of children. It has b[illegible]und beneficial in the following disease[illegible]ins in the stomach and bowels, chol[illegible]riping, restlessness, &c. It is prepared from vegetables only.

For sale at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and inveterate ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

CUBEBS.—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26.—tf

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M'a.

Citizens and Soldiers.

THROUGH your generous exertions I was elected Brigade Inspector at the last Election—for which I return you my most sincere acknowledgments.——The short period for which I was elected being about to expire, permit me again to enroll my name amongst the list of candidates for your consideration at the approaching election. From the disposition which you manifested towards me at the former Election, I am induced to believe, and still continue to indulge the hope, that you will again stand by and not desert me.

SAMUEL E. HALL.
Berlin, March 23. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

GENTLEMEN.

I return you my unfeigned thanks for the very liberal support you gave me at the last Brigade Inspector's Election; and at the same time present myself again to your consideration as a candidate at the ensuing Election. I shall not be able to call on all personally—neither do I present any claims by which I should be entitled to your support, with the exception of my own personal merit. I shall leave the matter to your own discretion, and will be thankful for whatever support I may get.

J. B. DANNER.
March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I am induced by a number of my friends to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with fidelity and impartiality.

JACOB HERMAN.
March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

HAVING on a former occasion received a respectable number of votes, for which I tender you my sincere acknowledgments, I feel myself induced to offer again as a candidate for the office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election; and if elected, will endeavor to discharge the duties of that office with justice and impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.
March 16. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

Fellow-Soldiers!

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election. Should you think proper to elect me, the duties of that station shall be discharged with fidelity and impartiality.

JAMES LILLY.
Berwick township, March 30. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, P. M.

Fellow-Soldiers!

I offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the same with fidelity.

ANDREW M'ILVAIN.
Hamilton township, March 30. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Penn. M.

Fellow-Citizens:

I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the Election which is to be held on the first day of June next; and most respectfully solicit your votes.

DAVID SCOTT.
March 23. te

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Volunteers and Militia of the 2d Brigade 5th Division P. M.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of *BRIGADE INSPECTOR*, at the ensuing Election. Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL S. McCREARY.
Gettysburg, March 9. te

ARNDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 26. tf

O'NEILL'S
INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

For Sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER—where certificates of cures can be seen.
March 23. tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Shop to a few doors West of the Court-house, opposite the Indian King Hotel, Chambersburg street; where he will continue to execute all work in his line in a *FASHIONABLE & SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.*

Thankful for past custom, he hopes by strict attention to business, and a disposition to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of the Public.

ROBERT MARTIN.
April 6. tf

REMOVAL.

I will remove my Shop on the first day of April, to that owned by Mrs. Chamberlain on South Baltimore-street, two doors south of Mr. David M'Creary's Saddle and Harness Factory, where all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY
CHAIRS,

will be made and sold at reduced prices, of superior finish and best quality, warranted.——ALSO,

All kinds of TURNING, and
House and Sign Painting,
attended to as formerly.

HUGH DENWIDDIE.
Gettysburg, March 23. tf

FRESH DRUGS
AND
MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a

LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fresh Drugs & Medicines,

which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epsom Salts,	" Myrrh,
Glauber do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Annatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Scammony,
Camphor,	" Asafœtida,
Calomel,	" Elastic,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Senna,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elixir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rush's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Puligi,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Cajaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" assafras,
" Tarlington's,	" Bergamot,
Bateman's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccinella,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	&c. &c. &c.

Also, a Large & General Assortment of
Paints, & Dye-Stuffs,
PAINT BRUSHES,
GROCERIES, &C.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, May 19. tf

Doctor Schmucker's
POPULAR THEOLOGY,

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

For sale at the Book store of
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Oct. 1. tf

THE
CHURCH HARMONY,

A Pocket Volume of Sacred Music, by *Henry Smith*, third edition, enlarged and improved, for sale by the dozen or single copy, at publisher's prices.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Bookseller, Gettysburg,

By whom orders for the above work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

SWAIM'S PANACEA, for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver, and Skin, general debility, &c. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, June 30. tf

BUCHU.—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for disease of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhœa, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of

Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

WESTERN HOTEL,

Corner of Howard & Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE.

JOHN MURPHY, JR.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and former Customers, that he has taken the above House, where he is prepared to accommodate such as may favor him with a call, in a manner inferior to that of no other similar Establishment in the City. He hopes, by assiduity and a determination to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

March 30. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of ADAM MOSES, late of Reading township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same; and those persons having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, to the subscriber—who will attend for said purposes, at the late residence of said deceased, on *Monday the 20th of April next.*

SAMUEL KENNEDY, *Adm'r.*
March 30. 6t

French Jujube Paste, or
PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisic, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of
Z. DANNER.
Gettysburg, Oct. 20. tf

SARSAPARILLA.—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercural exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c, for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

NO IMPOSITION!
J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE
Rheumatic Compound, and
INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs.—Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. *J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE* is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyler,	*Jacob Cover,*
Dan'l McHee,	*Joshua Flaharty,*
Elizabeth Coons,	*T. Fringer,*
H. Rouzer,	*C. Newcomer.*

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it. J. WELLERS.
Oct. 20. tf

Lancaster Glue.

THE best quality of the above article for sale at the Drug and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Feb. 2. tf

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME,)
A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose,
By the most celebrated Authors,
PUBLISHED AT $3 PER ANNUM,
BY L. A. GODEY,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.
Feb. 2. tf

DOCTOR LECHLEITNER'S
Vegetable Restorative Elixir,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, Acidity, Sick Head-ache, Sickness of Stomach, particularly after eating, Eruptions of Skin, &c.—for sale at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
March 23. tf

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.
May 26. tf

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S
Celebrated & Infallible
Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, July 29. tf

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

MERCURY.—Carpenter's Black Oxyde of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.
May 26. tf

Beware of Imposition!

Richmond, Va. July [illegible], 1830.

The public will be [illegible] to understand that I was the original discoverer of Judkin's Ointment, and sole proprietor of the patent from Sept. 1817, until the expiration of the same; but, having connected myself with Dr. Judkins in the commencement, I permitted the Ointment to bear his name. The term of the patent having expired on the 26th June, I have made an improvement in the same, and taken out a patent thereon.

N. SHEPHERD.

☞Imposition having been practised upon the public by a spurious article bearing the name of 'Judkins' Ointment," the proprietor avails himself of the authority granted to him in his letters patent, now to call the Ointment after his own name. Henceforth it will be known by the name of

SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT,
(formerly Judkins'.)

When I first made and prepared this Ointment, and had, in several instances, experienced its good effects, I sent it to several physicians, with instructions in what cases to apply it, who were of opinion that the Ointment would be a valuable public benefit. I concluded that the Ointment would occasionally fall into hands, some of whom would probably undertake to make it, and knowing the difficulty of the process—nevertheless, it might be propagated in this adulterated situation; as it might in some degree resemble the original—and in this way its good effects would be obliterated. Under these considerations I secured the original and certain remedy for those obstinate diseases, some of which have so long baffled the skill of medical science.

1st. White swellings of every description.
2d. Sore legs and ulcers of long standing.
3d. Schirrous or Glandular tumours, particularly those hardened tumours in women's breasts, which oftentimes terminate in ulcerated cancers.
4th. Felons, or what some people know by the name of Catarrhs, of every description.
5th. Rheumatic pains of the joints.
6th. Sprains and bruises of every description, or in whatever part situated.
7th. Tetters of all kinds. In this complaint the patient in applying the ointment must keep the part out of water.
8th. Chilblains, or parts affected by frost.

It is also one of the best remedies for burns and scalds. It eases the pain and draws the fire out in a short time.

For women's inflamed breasts and glandular swellings, it is superior to any yet known to the medical faculty. It is much safer than mercurial applications, (as it does not contain the smallest atom of any preparation of the mineral) because it does not lay the patient liable to injury from the exposure to cold.

This ointment has cured sores of many years standing—where impossible or imprudent to heal the external sore, in consequence of the bones becoming carious or rotten, it will stop the progress of the caries, increase the quantity of discharge, remove the offensive smell and ease the pain.

It cures the worst Felons and Whitlow, on application of forty-eight hours.

The following notices on this may suffice:

☞PILES.

Before leaving Boonsboro, I had heard much of an article in which you appear before the public as proprietor, named Dr. William Judkin's Patent Specific Ointment, made by C. Herstons, near Frederick, Md. and of its decided efficacy in cures on persons with whom I am well acquainted. Since my residence in Baltimore it has performed a cure on a friend of mine afflicted with piles. Having myself been a sufferer for some years with this distressing disease, I now unhesitatingly applied your Ointment in my own case, and am gratified that I can say it made a perfect cure.

J. A. BENTZ.
Counting Room, Lombard street.

Mr. C. HERSTONS, Frederick City Md. proprietor of Shepherd's P. S. Ointment, (formerly called Judkins'.)

Dr. Drish, a Druggist in Leesburg, Va. informed the subscriber that three persons had each obtained from him a pot of Judkins' Ointment, (not of the subscriber's make.)—After having tried it, they found it was not good, and returned it to him.

Having had much experience, for many years, in making this Ointment, and being again concerned in the patent right, the public have a right to be cautioned against imposition—and, in order to effect this, and to secure to them the genuine article, it has been thought advisable, as above stated, to use the authority granted by Mr. Shepherd, and to call it after the proprietor's own name.

Frost Bite.—About four winters ago I was severely frost bitten in my feet, and became quite lame—every succeeding winter brought forth the severity of the disease. I heard of Dr. W. Judkins' ointment last winter, and had it applied—it acted like a charm, and completely cured me in a short time.

ED. D. SHELMERDINE.
Baltimore county, Oct. 2, 1821.

From L. W. Balch, Esq. Counsellor at Law, Frederick, Md.

Mr. C. Herstons—Sir: I deem it proper to state, for the benefit of the public, that, several years since, two of my children were affected with Scald Head of an inveterate character. My family physician, Dr. John T. Wilson of Leesburg, Va. who was very skilful and judicious in his practice, in vain endeavored by every means to effect a cure.—At length Judkins Ointment was applied and the affection was permanently relieved.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. W. BALCH.

NEW-MARKET, Feb. 21, 1833.

Mr. Herstons—Sir: I bought an article in Baltimore having the name of Judkin's Ointment. I sold some of it that was returned to me, not being good. It is true, it had not your name round the pot, which I now understand is on the genuine article, as made by you. This is to give notice that the public may be guarded against an imposition of the kind. Yours, &c. A. I. BARNEY.

The following will be hereafter attached to each pot—'SHEPHERD'S PATENT SPECIFIC OINTMENT, (formerly Judkins') made and sold, wholesale and retail, by C. HERSTONS near Frederick, Md.'

N. B. To more fully guard the public, (the proprietor,) C. Herstons' name will appear in his own hand writing, written through the circle outside the ointment pot.

[illegible]

S. H. Buehler, only Agent, Gettysburg,
Adam S. Duncan, *Cash-Town,*
Mr. Blythe, *Millers-Town,*
Davis & Grover, *Littles-Town.*
June 9. tf

HANDBILLS,

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the office of
"THE SENTINEL."